

TRADE UNIONS AND PROSPERITY

Higher Wages For Workers
Mean an Increase in Industry.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

The More Money in the Hands of the Mass of the People the Greater Will Be the Demand For Products—Organized Labor Has Done Much to Speed the Progress of Civilization.

It's a late day to be arguing about the good the labor unions have done for the American commonwealth.

If our civilization has merit it is because it is bringing to the many the advantages that once belonged only to a few.

A state is neither civilized nor prosperous when all the wealth and material comforts belong to a small aristocracy, while the mass of the people are prostrate in poverty. As civilization advances the possessions of the common man increase. As these increase the state becomes stronger.

Neither gold nor coal is of value unless it can be used.

The problem of civilization has been to provide avenues through which wealth can change hands, in buying and selling, and through which the resources of the earth can be made of service to mankind.

Before a sale can be made there must be a buyer. Before a man can become a buyer he must have the money with which to buy.

Unless he has this money the coal and iron must remain unmined, the cotton and silks unwoven into cloth because there is no demand for them.

So the manufacturers of goods and the sellers of goods are confronted with the necessity of placing more money in the hands of the common man, who is the buyer, in order that they themselves may prosper.

As a part of civilization they have been working blindly, often unwillingly and with many blunders, at the task of providing more buyers in the world. But while this slow process has been in motion a new great force has made itself felt.

This is the demand of the common man himself for the means to buy the products of the manufacturer and the goods of the retailer in order that he and his family may live in comfort.

The worker came to realize that he himself had a thing of value to sell—a thing of such value that the coal and iron in the earth, the silk in the cocoon, the cotton in the boll, were worthless without it. This thing of value was his labor.

So the workers joined together in unions and banded their labor as the merchant banded his goods. Labor, before that, had been the only thing in the world on which the buyer always fixed the price. The shoe merchant named the price at which his shoes should sell, the steel manufacturer named the price at which his rails should sell, but the worker, offering his labor in the market, always had to take the price the buyer named.

With the coming of the unions, labor began to find its place with other commodities of value in the world, and the workers were able to bargain over the price at which it should be sold, just as the retailer bargains with the manufacturer, and the manufacturer with the producer of raw material.

The result of this was that labor brought a higher price. The workers had more money to spend.

Higher wages for the worker meant that hundreds of thousands of yards of woollens and millions of pounds of manufactured foods and countless tons of building materials were being sold for which there was no demand until the worker got the money to buy them. This meant an increase in industry throughout the land. When a few are rich and the rest of mankind is near starvation the manufacturer and the retailer are in a hard way because the amount of their product that a few can use is very limited. When a vast number of men and women are able to buy comforts and luxuries then demand is high and prosperity reigns.

In the organization of our social and industrial system the producer of raw material—the miner and the grower of crops, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer and the buyer are welded firmly together in a mighty chain of trade.

A chain is just as strong as its weakest link and no stronger. The strengthening of the weaker links means the strengthening of the whole chain.

It is in strengthening these weaker links that the labor unions have brought material benefit not only to the worker, but to the manufacturer and merchant and miner, whose product the worker buys.

As the worker increases in prosperity the whole nation increases in prosperity because the wealth of the land which otherwise would lie idle because of lack of demand is brought into usefulness.

Just so far as the labor unions succeed in raising the level of all workers the level of welfare of all industry will be raised.

The more wealth that is in the hands of the mass of the people the greater will be the demand for the products of the earth, and the less wheat and corn and iron and coal and wood will lie unused and unsold in our land.—San Francisco Daily News.

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NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO E. KEELER CO.

B.J.C. Hodgson vs. E. Keeler Co et al
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 14183

In this cause, it appearing from bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, E. Keeler Co. is justly indebted to the complainant, B. J. C. Hodgson and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing, ex parte, as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3d day of March 1917
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
Fowler & Fowler, Sols.
Mar. 3 10 17 24 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.

C. G. Bradley vs. C. A. Donivan
No. 11023

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace, for Knox County, Tenn.
In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed, which is sworn to, that defendant, C. A. Donivan is justly indebted to the plaintiff and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been issued and returned to me with levy upon his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the defendant to appear before me at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 29th day of March 1917 and make defense to said suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte. This 2nd day of March 1917
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
Steinmetz & Mitchell, Sols.
March 3 10 17 24 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice

R. R. Levy, Citizens Auto & Garage Co. vs. C. A. Donivan No. 11024

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
In this cause, it appears by affidavit that defendant C. A. Donivan is justly indebted to plaintiff, and is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied upon his property and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant C. A. Donivan to appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 29th day of March 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.
This 2nd day of March 1917
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
March 3 10 17 24 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice

Hackney, Broyles Lackey Co. vs. J. H. Ferguson et al.

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tenn.
In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendants J. H. Ferguson and Charles Ferguson are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, and an original attachment having issued and returned to me with levy upon property of the defendants it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding both of the said defendants to appear before me at my office in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 29th day of Mar. 1917 and make defense to said suit or it will be proceeded with ex parte. This 2nd day of March 1917
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
March 3 10 17 24 1917

What was the first newspaper in the United States? When was it published and where?

The first newspaper in the United States was the Publick Occurrences, in Boston. It was published in 1689. It was suppressed by the government of Massachusetts for containing "reflections of a very high nature." The Boston News-Letter appeared in 1700.

Why have the business signs and placards in Constantinople been changed from Latin to Turkish letters? What are Latin letters?

The change was ordered in deference to national and perhaps sectarian sentiment, the Latin letters being relics of foreign domination. Latin letters are the capital letters of the Roman alphabet which the ancient Romans used exclusively and which are still in common use for many purposes. They are the capital letters of the present English alphabet. The Latin or Roman alphabet consisted originally of only twenty-one letters, having no W, Y or Z, and I serving both as vowel and consonant for J. The letters Y and Z were added about the beginning of the Christian era and the letter W later. The Turkish alphabet contains thirty-four letters of different formation and sound from those of the Latin or Roman.

What European countries claim the right to the military services of their sons, even though they are naturalized Americans, and also claim such service on the part of American born sons of foreign parents?

France and Italy are the most important European countries making the claim you mention.

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A RIGHT NOT TO BE SURRENDERED

Workers Must Be Allowed to
Quit as an Organized Body.

YOKE WILL NOT BE WORN

Deep Significance in the Effort to Deny
Toolers Associated in Groups the
Right to Act in Concert—Principles
of the Clayton Law Must Remain In-
violable and Unchanged.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

A matter of fundamental interest to the whole nation is legislation suggested because of a possible railroad strike. Political agencies have created a lively doubt as to whether the Adamson law can accomplish its intended purpose. Additional legislation is now urged. (It is opportune here to note that when the legislative method is invoked the cure for the failure of law is always more drastic law.)

Now that it may be necessary for railroad men to use their economic power to establish the eight hour work-day, congress is considering legislation to make strikes unlawful. The senate committee on interstate commerce has been holding further hearings upon measures before it. One of these measures would make strikes illegal pending an investigation by a government committee.

The basic principle of this proposal is disclosed in the provision which gives to individual workers the right to stop work, but denies to them the right to agree with fellow workers to stop work together. This principle would deny to voluntarily associated groups right of action permitted individuals. The purpose is to evade the thirteenth amendment which provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in this country except as punishment for crime.

No one would dare to advocate a measure which would deny individuals the right to quit work at will. By discriminating against concerted action by wage earners railroad employers expect to make strikes illegal, at least for a limited period of time. Once the principle is established it will be easier to broaden it to include other classes of workers and to extend the period of time indefinitely.

There is a deep significance in this effort to deny to workers associated in groups (previously organized in unions or not) the right to act in concert, to do things freely permitted individuals. It is based upon a fundamental industrial fact. In factories, mines, transportation service, the individual worker has lost his identity. He has become a mere cog in the machinery. He is such a small part of the whole process of production that his economic power is negligible.

A silk weaver may quit work without creating a ripple in the factory. If he doesn't think he is treated justly he is "free" to quit. Would his quitting contribute in any degree toward righting the injustice that caused his action? But if all the silk weavers quit work in a strike for justice the employer cannot avoid considering the matter. Individuals by concerted action achieve economic power. Individual rights are lost in the big scale of industrial organization, but are found again for each individual through the associated effort of fellow workers.

The principles evolved out of industrial experiences have a wider, deeper significance than legalistic concepts. They pulsate with life, passion, struggle and purpose. They are on a level with human needs.

Human freedom does not exist where there is no industrial freedom. Industrial freedom is possible only when the workers have the recognizable right to concerted action by voluntarily associated groups.

Individual rights and freedom, though guaranteed by constitutional and statutory laws, are but open forms and legalistic mockery unless individuals are freely guaranteed the right to action necessary to enjoy their rights and freedom as individuals. Individual rights and freedom alone do not go far enough. They must be supplemented by the right to voluntary association for concerted action in furthering human welfare.

The principle legalizing concerted action has already been embodied in federal law in the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust act. The effect of the proposed railroad legislation would be to nullify the provisions of the Clayton act, the fundamental guarantees of the constitution and the whole spirit and genius of our republic.

The labor provisions of the Clayton act were the victory secured after more than a score of years of struggle and sacrifice. They will not be surrendered without a struggle.

As the rights and freedom of individuals were won by persistent effort and even revolution, so will the wage earners remain steadfast in their determination to establish the right to concerted action, come what may. Without the right to associated effort for mutual protection and betterment individual rights and freedom are unavailing.

The next step in human progress must be the maintenance of this necessary right.

The yoke of unfreedom—of slavery—will not be worn by America's workers!

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Constantly Increasing Number of In-
dustrial Defectives—No Need of So-
cial Insurance—Labor Wants Not
Charity, but Fair Compensation.

"The present speeding up of industry and driving of workers at high tension is constantly increasing the number of industrial defectives."

That is the declaration of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Stone has some decided opinions upon the subject, believing that the tendency of many scientific management plans is to undermine the health of workers and render them unfit for further employment when they should be in their prime.

"One of the most iniquitous phases of so called scientific management," said Mr. Stone, "is the bonus system. Wherever you find the bonus system you find men overworked and suffering from over fatigue that soon breaks their health. The aim of all these plans, we are told, is to obtain 100 per cent efficiency. When that is achieved or very nearly so then what? Management experts immediately want to improve upon perfection and get even more out of the worker. By giving him a slender share in the profits they seek to turn his unceasing toil to still bigger dividends."

"This question is closely allied with that of social insurance, which we hear so much about. The first thing to do in order to establish social insurance is to divide workers into two groups—those eligible for benefits and those considered capable to care for themselves. This governmental regulation would tend to fix citizens into two classes. And it would destroy the very foundation of our principle of government—the spirit of independence. Solution of the problem lies in education and prevention, instead of in applying a remedy after the trouble has happened."

"The workers of this country do not want paternalism. They want a living wage, measured by the American standard of living. I am opposed to the paternal idea of government. I am irreversibly opposed to any law that will destroy the economic power of the toolers."

"Sponsors of social insurance point to the wonders which they say have been accomplished in Germany by such means. Do you know that Germany's normal rate of sickness is higher than ours? In 1914, before the war, Germany's poverty was much greater than ours. And the whole idea of social insurance is predicated upon a theory of government hateful to Americans. "Labor does not want charity, nor pity, nor coddling. We want that which is due us—a fair compensation for work well done. Social insurance laws could not be enforced without the aid of police power, giving government agents the right to invade the home—the poor man's castle—and treat him as a subject for inquiry rather than as a man. It would mean that the worker must accept the services of a duly delegated physician when ill, whether he had any confidence in him or not. Experience in England has shown that one of the most serious drawbacks of social insurance as tried in that country has been the poor quality of medical service rendered. The plan begets graft, politics, pork, at every turn. "Let me give you an instance of what union labor is doing within its own ranks. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has in effect \$147,000,000 worth of insurance, and not a single member of the organization is a public charge. All of them come under the insurance classification of an 'extra hazardous occupation,' but we have worked out a plan of adequate insurance that costs only about 3 per cent of the men's earnings. Under this plan they receive full benefits for a number of injuries that would disqualify them as engineers."

"It is of much greater importance to prevent sickness and disability than to pay sickness insurance. Cut down this high speed in industry, eliminate insanitary conditions, make industrial plants livable places in which to work and much of the need for state relief of the individual will have been removed. And couple with that a wage that not only will enable the worker to live as he should live, but one that will enable him to lay up a competence for his old age, so that when he has worked out his natural period of labor he can sit down in the sunset glow of life by his own fire and not be compelled to ask charity."

Killed in Industry.
Commissioner Jackson of the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry designated as the three storm centers in Pennsylvania for industrial fatalities the counties of Allegheny, Luzerne and Philadelphia. In each of these counties more than 250 workers were killed last year. Reports received by the department of labor indicate that 2,597 employees were fatally injured in 1916. Of these 1,204 were employed in general industries, 1,057 in mines and 336 were in the employ of public service corporations.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

TO JOHN BAKER, SARAH DUNLAP AND WILLIAM BAKER.

J. A. Houser, Administrator vs. Martha Ann McDermott et al.

In the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee. No. 4078

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants John Baker, William Baker Sarah Dunlap are non residents of the State of Tennessee that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tenn., requiring said defendant to appear before the County Court of Knox County, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April 1917 and make defense to said petition or the same will be taken for confessed by them and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 16th day of February 1917
JESSE L. HENSON,
County Court Clerk.

T. L. Carty, Sol.

Feb. 17 24 Mar 3 10 1917

TO RURAL MONDAY

Thomas M. Slinp vs. Fannie Burk-

hart et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery

Court of Knox County. No. 15079

In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed with the return of the officer, that the defendant Rural Monday is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Feb. 17 24 Mar 3 10 1917

FIGHT ONLY BEGUN.

Campaign to Prevent Child Labor Must

Be Continued in States.

State regulation of child labor in local industries is not yet as thorough as the federal regulation of industries engaged in interstate commerce, according to the annual report of the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

Twenty-eight states allow children to work more than eight hours a day in stores and other local establishments; nineteen states allow children to work at night in such establishments; twenty-eight states have no regulation of street work by children, and twenty states have poor regulations; twenty-three states need night messenger laws; twenty-six states do not require medical examination of children for work permits; twelve states have no educational requirements for work permits, and thirty-two states have standards lower than the fifth grade; one state has no compulsory education law, and four states have only local option laws.

"The 1,850,000 working children whose status cannot be directly affected by any kind of federal regulation present the major problem on which the efforts of the committee may now be concentrated," says Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary, in his report. "Congress has forged the tools for an aggressive campaign, and we have now reached the stage where by taking hold instead of letting go we may hope to see the solution of the problem."

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